Difficulties.

NEW WORLD

Paris, Berlin and Vienna-Comparative Cost in American and European Citics.

London, Vienna, Berlin and Paris are all quite clean when compared with any American city, and Paris is beautifully clean, so clean that the streets excite the wondering admiration of all Americans who see them. Now in these cities they have no peculiar section by sweeping machines, each drawn crets in their street cleaning methods. Each by a single horse, the work of hand brooms method is so simple that any other in its of doing the work is thorough. What suits don't not suit of the work is thorough. What suits do not be work is thorough. This is followed in narrow streets by continuous rain had denuded the section of the Antwerp fair. Five months of almost down or believe to the work is thorough. The work is followed in narrow streets by continuous rain had denuded the section of the Antwerp fair. Five months of almost down or believe to the work is thorough. The work is followed in narrow streets by continuous rain had denuded the section of the Antwerp fair. either New York, Brooklyn or Chicago, for a method for each town should be devised according to the area, shape, density of popula-tion and drainage of that town. But there is a method for every town if the proper person be asked to put it in operation and be given the authority and the money to tunely said just here that even the dirtiest of the great cities in America spends more per capita on street cleaning than the cleanest city in Europe. The area of New York is greater than that of Paris, but on the other hand the population is less. In Paris of the property of the population is less. In Paris of the property of the tunely said just here that even the dirtlest est city in Europe. The area of New York is greater than that of Paris, but on the other hand the population is less. In Paris the amount expended for keeping the streets clean is less than that spent in New York. where they are suffered to remain dirty. As what applies to New York applies in greater or less degree to every American city, these facts and observations are not of merely THE WORK IN LONDON.

Now let us look briefly to the method that pursued in London, which gets from the smoke that does not blow away an immense amount of filth, the like of which we do not have to contend with in any American city. The immense area of London is divided into some forty parishes or vestries, and one of these London City, is the chief in point of wealth and importance of thoroughfares. The street cleaning methods in all of these parishes is not uniform, and without doubt in some the work is much better done than in others. For nearly all of them, however, the method employed in the city is the model. The headquarters of the city operations is at Lett's wharf, on the south branch of the Thames, just east of Waterloo bridge. This is the great receptacle for the sweepings and refuse of the city, and here is an elaborate plant, including the most improved appliance for gathering and dealing with the waste and filth of the great network of streets. The force employed consists of about 500 men. women and children. There are about eighty horses, seventy dust vans and water carts, besides carts for the removal of diseased meats, dead animals and so forth. The vaof brooms, hand and mechanical, squeegees, and other tools suited to all weathers and street conditions is nearly

The night brigade begins the work, which couldn't be done in the day time, at 8 o'clock evening. Six hours later the van guard of the day section commences the washing and sweeping of the twelve miles of main thoroughfare. At 5 a. m. the regular day work begins, during which all the carringeways in the city have to be swept at least once, in addition to being strewn with sand or gravel. The carts for the removal of sweepings and house dirt leave Lett's wharf at 6 a. m., and at 7:30 the boys who wharf at 6 a. m., and at 7:30 the boys who are the skirmishers of the great street cleaning army, divided into four companies under the charge of inspectors, teather over the four districts of inspectors, teather over the four districts of the city. All street sprinkling is done by the regular city force, and is regulated to meet the exact needs of the work. It is regulated on the principle of aiding to remove dirt, not of making irremovable mud, as is the effect for the most part of street watering in New York and other American towns. Streets are also washed down from the hy-drants whenever necessary. In brief, the application of water as a feature of street cleaning is made on a scientific method.

From 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. the whole energy of the force is employed. After this the night brigade retires and the work gradually relaxes, for it has been principally achieved. At 4 p. m. the men and carts are at home and an hour later the boys are back in Hound's ditch.

THE STREET ORDERLIES. That London City, the cleanest part of the metropolis, attains this distinction is largely owing to the work of the boys, the serect orderlies. These lads, who number about 150 armed with hand brush and scoop peculiarly devised for the purpose, dart everywhere in and out through the press of horses and vehicles. The duty of each is to remove every particle of dirt, especially horse droppings, in the area assigned to him before it has been ground by wheels. Bins at the street curb receive the gatherings. It may be fancied that the duty of the street orderly is no sin-ecure, and the marvel is that these human monkeys, agile as they are, do not oftener receive serious hurt. They do their work most effectually, and the operation of the system is such as to make it valuable for

general imitation.

The orderlies of the London City street cleaning service constitute an important feature of the service, for when these boys reach manhood they are promoted to men's positions, and when they attain old age, after faithful service, they are pensioned London, therefore, we see is cleaned b trained men, whose occupation in life it is to do this particular work. This is surely very different from the American system by which the incapables and the incomtents get employment on the streets as a easy refuge from real work on the one an easy refuge from real work on the one side and starvation on the other. The great mass of accumulated sweep-ings, rubbish and garbage is an embarrass-ment in London, as it is everywhere else,

and there have been instances where vestries have been detected in dumping the refuse in the Thames to the injury of the chanis generally conceded now that such material is not fit to level lowlands on which houses are to be built, and the practice has been abandoned.

When, however, the component parts of the refuse are separated with some thor-oughness, then all of the material can be harmlessly disposed of. When the carts arrive at Lett's wharf the materials are divided into piles as nearly as possible ac-cording to what the carts contain—the house garbage here, the street sweeping there, the manure in another place. The e manure being in demand is easily sed of to the market gardeners, who and pay for it. The street sweepings at Lett's wharf are sorted by seventy women, who pass it through large circular sleves, which divide it into fine dust and coarser elements. Of the latter, all the articles which have a commercial value—such as unburned coal and clinkers, bottles, old main creakers. old metal, crockery, paper, corks, bones, rags, strings, etc.—are sorted into dis-tinctive heaps. This work is done under the supervision of the contractor who buys material, and the city pays for ting. The city retains the soft the material, and the city pays for the sorting. The city retains the soft core refuse and the dust and ashes, and also the hard core refuse, which consists of worn-out pots and pans, bottles and crock-

ery, etc. The dust and ashes are sold to brick hard core refuse is broken up and used in road making, while the garbagand used in road making, while the garbage is burned up. The burning of the garbage requires quite a plant and each parish in London is so supplied. The furnace is designed for the reduction by fire of substances that contain a small pertion of combustible material. The furnaces are fed by a strong air biast and the material that is put into the furnace directly from the contains a supplied to the furnace directly from the furnace put into the furnace directly from the carts when it is of such character that it does not need to be sorted is tolerably well destroyed. Of ten car loads put into the distructer only one remains after the fire has done its work, and this one-tenth has valuable fertilizing qualities. But the method of getting rid of the rubbish is year by year a more difficult problem in London, and it is generally agreed that as yet it has not been satisfactorily

STREET CLEANING DISTRICTS OF PARIS. For the purpose of street cleaning the city of Paris has been divided into 150 dis-tricts, called "ateliers." Each atelier is presided over by an officer known as a "can-tonnier," was is held responsible for the proper care of all the streets in his territory.

CLEANSING OF GREAT CITIES

There are employed in all these districts a second, including men, women and children. But far the greater number of these only work a few hours a day on the ach City a Problem in Itself with Its Own pations. In each district there is a street cleaning service and a scavenger service. The street cleaners sweep and wash the streets and dispose of all the material which can be flushed through the sewers; the scavengers take away what is not so dis-posed of, breides all of the refuse and garbage from the houses and the horse droppings, which are gathered in Paris as they are in London. This scavenger work is done by contract, though the work of the contractor is strictly supervised by the cantonniers. It used to be that the street sweepings, the garbage and the manure from the streets had a great value and contractors would buy from the city and sell again at a profit. But this is no longer the case and Paris has to pay a good round sum to get rid of the refuse. Still much of it is still used for fertilizing—

all of the horse droppings for instance—but most of the household waste is burned. The main body of street sweeping work is Summer being only supplementary. Summer and winter the work begins at 4 a. m. In adbe given the authority and the money to portions of the garbage into the sewer open-ings, situated at short intervals be-tween the hydrants. Such a cavalcade make another tour at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. But every street is swept every
day and every gufter is washed out twice
every day. When a gutter is really washed
out in an American city it is regarded as
an event in the whole neighborhood.
In addition to the official scavengers in
Paris there are the chiffonniers, or rag pickevery. There are more than 40,000 of these

ers. There are more than 40,000 of these in Paris. The gleanings that are the legitimate spoil of the chiffonnier cover a wide range of articles, the chief of which are old paper (including books and pasteboard), ropes and thread, wadding and cotton, rags tale of dismal failure. The few vendors of tale of dismal failure. of all sorts, remnants of earthenware, horse hair, human hair, horn, fragments of whale cork. India rubber, bones, grease

old leather and bread crusts. old leather and bread crusts.

There are purchasers for each class of refuse—there being in Paris fifty merchants who handle nothing but old rags, and twenty who purchase only scraps of paper. It has been estimated that this great army of chiffonniers rescued from the refuse of Paris material for which annually they receive the cook of these chiffover \$5,000,000. The work of these chif-fonniers is really of great consequence to the street cleaning problem and is not mentioned here merely because it is a pic turesque adjunct to the scavenger work which in Paris the contractors do. STREET CLEANING IN VIENNA AND BERLIN.

In Vienna and in Berlin the street clean ing is done very much as it is in Paris, the cities being divided up into small dis-tricts and the streets being swept and washed with water. Water is used with special generosity in Vienna, which boasts an even greater cleanliness than Parls. When a snow falls in Vienna an army of 10,000 men is put in the main thorough-fares, which are cleaned up with an amazing quickness, and the snow dumped into the Danube. But the changes in temperature are not so quick in Vienna as in many other cities, and in some of the streets of the city there is apt to be sleighing for many weeks at a time. The street cleaning work in London and

Paris and the other great European cities is after all not in the least wonderful, though the results are such that when we compare what is done there with what is done at home it seems that it must be so. In those cities the pavements are properly made in the first instance, and then they are always kept in order. The streets are swept thoroughly every day and the gutters are washed. So these great cities are admirably clean. And the streets of any American city can be also kept clean when they are put in the condition of those of London and Paris and Vienna and Bernstein and Research made in the first instance, and then they are always kept in order. The streets are of London and Paris and Vienna and Ber-lin, and when men are employed to sweep and wash them because they know how to do such things, and not because they have voted in one way or another. JOHN GILMER SPEED,

A LITTLE FELLOW. Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.
Little bit of a fellow:
Couldn't get him to sleep,
And the mother sighed
As he tossed and cried:
'He's such a trouble to keep!"
Little bit of a fellow—
Couldn't get him to sleep.

Little bit of a fellow!
But the eyes of the mother weep;
For one sad night
That was lost to light,
God smiled and kissed him to sleep. God smiled and kissed him to see Little bit of a fellow— He was never a trouble to keep!

IMPIETIES.

At the advanced age of 5 Marjorie developed an extraordinary liking for prayers, relates, Harper's Drama. She had been taught not only "Now I lay me," but also the Lord's prayer, and then at her request a codicil had been added, praying that "papa and mamma and all my relations" might be preceded during the night. She said the prayers just before going to bed, in the morning, and her mother often heard snatches of them as the little girl went about her doll's affairs during the day. about her doll's affairs during the day.

It was no doubt partly owing to this familiarity with her prayer, but largely to drowsiness, that one night the sleepy little electrified her listening mother by astily cutting short the Lord's prayer and ending up the ceremony with: "Deliver me from evil, and—all my relations."

This story of a well known bishop, which reached me the other day, seems good enough for publication, says London Truth: The bishop was one day examing a batch of deacons for priest's orders. After the theoretical part of the examination, he said to them: "Gentlemen, you have passed a most excellent examination in theory; I should now like to see you do something practical. I shall go into the next room practical. I shall go into the next room and personate a sick man. You will come in one by one, address me as a sick parishioner, and say something comforting." When his lordship had retired, the candidates were in some confusion, and nobady cared to begin; but at last a mad Irishman volunteered to be the first. He en-tered the study, and approaching the bishop, who was lying with a woebegone air on a sofa, thus addressed him: "Anthony! The Chrink again! Anthony! The chrink again! Shure it will be the death of ye! Turn from your evil ways before it's too late, and be a man!"
This is said to have been the last time that the bishop held a practical examina-

Some one has sent Dr. Talmage a marked copy of a paper printed somewhere in the north of England, which suggests some-thing new in the way of "bright and lively" religious services. One church had a no-tice posted on the railing calling attention to its watch-night service as a "variety entertainment," and the newspapers chronicled the event in this language; "The usual watch-night service was held in the Congregational church, at which Rev. T. M. Hodge officiated. A few rockets and colored lights were sent out." An editorial comment on the occurrence suggested that this seemed too literal a way of lifting the thoughts up higher.

ice in a suburban Episcopal church, says the Philadelphia Record, became happy under the preaching of the word, and ejaculated "Glory!" She was ladmonished to keep quiet by two of the brethren, and nodded assent, but soon becoming forgetful A good old Methodist lady attending serv assent, but soon becoming forgetful, dod "Hellelujah!" The brethren responded "Helbluah!" The brethren again called her attention to the annoyance and told her that if she did not keep quiet they would be compelled to remove her. The sermon proceeded, and the old lady, becoming very happy and forgetful of her surroundings, shouted out: "Glory to God!" This was too much for the brethren, and they tried to lead her out; but she refused to walk, so they carried her. On the way she said:

"I am honored above my Master, for while the very surried by an art for the way to the w am honored above and ass, I am car-

ried by two.' Cook's Imperial. World's fair "highest award, excellent champagne; good efferves-cence, agreeable bouquet, delicious flavor."

Robbel of Its Tawdry Splendor by Poor Patronage and Pad Weather.

> SHOCKING PARODY ON DEATH

Ghostly Illusions and Animated Busts-Sickly Attempt to Reproduce the Variegated Glories of Chicago's Midway.

"Twenty centimes to see a man die! Entrez, messieurs and mesdames! Only twenty centimes!

The speaker was dressed in the garb of a stage monk. Two or three other men, similarly clad, stood around the entrance of the shabbiest and dirtlest of the wretched cant booths, abandoned early during the ex-Those which remained were patched in a a tin cup, which he held out to us for showing fantastic pieces of gaudy advertisewashed out bunting, whose former bright though a thousand giants had been weeping into them. The signs calling attention to windows of the remaining shows told the history of the section in a nutshell. Fifty centimes reduced to twenty-five, and again reduced to ten, and in many cases even this small fee wiped out and the legend "Entree libre," or free admission, told of the final abandonment of hope. The pinched faces of the dancing girls, which even the thick paint could not hide, and the glistening eyes sharing of a hungry cur, all told the same tale of dismal failure. The few vendors of cheap jewelry or oriental curios shivering the livelong day within their open stalls still chattered parrot fashion the merits of their goods to the straggling visitors who ventured into the section that chill autumn afternoon. On every side one could hear the lamentations of the Children of the and founder of institutions, and by the Midway for the departed glories and glorious sunshine of the Chicago World's fair.

We had gone to take a farewell of the Antwerp counterpart of the Midway and to listen, probably for the last time, to the weird droning pipes, jangling castanets and spasmodic tom-toms which go to make up the Arabs' idea of music. Like the rest the Arabs' idea of music. Like the rest of the Americans we had reason to feel blue over our experience in Belgium, and it was in the forlorn hope of finding thing distracting, if not amusing, that we had ventured once again into the Midway.

"Twenty centimes to see a man die!"
There was something in the cry so fitting
the dismal surroundings that we could not help stopping. The shanty was a novelty since our last visit. The lugubrious char-acter of the attraction within was sugacter of the attraction within was sug-gested by the profusion of trappings of death in the shape of paper death's heads and crossbones pasted on the black cloth draperies which but poorly concealed the and crossbones pasted on the black cloth draperies which but poorly concealed the yellow, red and blue boards of which the shanty was constructed. Here and there a gaudy picture of a stocking or a grinning face of a clown, the relics of show bills used to adorn a defunct variety show, peeped out hideously beneath the transpings. peeped out hideously beneath the trappings of woe with a grotesquely horrible effect.

"Only twenty centimes, messieurs and mesdames, to see this most wonderful exhibition. Look upon death and fear not its terrors. The death and the resurrection for twenty centimes." Thus, in a weird monotone cried the monkish clad showmen, their faces almost hidden beneath the somber hoods. In a coffin shaped box at a corner of the doorway another cowled individual acted as ticket seller, his gaunt features showing a startling family peeped out hideously beneath the trappings

gaunt features showing a startling family likeness to the death's head above the "Would not monsieur prefer front seats for himself and madame? The price for front seats is but 30 centimes." All right, if there was any choice in the matter we would pay the extra 2 cents apiece, so in exchange for our 12 cents, or 60 centimes, we received two skull shaped pasteboards admitting us to the best places n the show. Like most of the shows at Antwerp, the main feature of this was a bar or drinking place. A few rickety chairs, evidently borrowed from the wreck of a deserted beer garden near by, a dirty, table, a ramshackle counter bar, which stood a tattered specimen of humanity waiting for a chance customer to sample the contents of the half dozen bottles on the shelf behind, a broken plece of looking glass—such were the uninviting adornments of the main room in the show. At one side of the room was a huge door clumsily decorated with brown paper to represent a gran-ite tombstone. This the ticket seller, who

also acted as guide, unfocked with a great show of difficulty by means of a huge key dangling to his hempen girdle. "To the depths of the tomb all mankind must descend" he droned encouragingly as he motioned us to enter.

A pitch black hole disclosed by the open door did not look very inviting. Scarcely, however, had we stepped inside than the ponderous brown paper tombstone door was closed upon us and we heard the lock snapped. The chamber of death in which we found ourselves was a long, narrow en-closure, one-third of which had been divided off to seat possibly about twenty of an audience. The reserved seats comprised the front bench, of which we were the only occupants. Railed off in front of the audience was a long, coffin shaped table covered

any one standing inside. a dozen women and children in the entered the performance began.

The deep-voiced crier who had first attracted our attention outside suddenly made his ap-

pearance beside the coffin shaped table. As a sort of overture to the performance proper he began a sepulchral droning to the effect that all men must die; in the midst of life we are in death; that life is short, but eternity lasts forever, and similar encouraging admonitions calculated to arouse the proper sentiment of horror necessary to appreciate what was coming. When he had finished his incantation, during which I could not help thinking what a splendid witch he would make for the cauldron scene in Macbeth, another cowled figure stepped out of the darkness and mounted the pedestal where the empty coffin was standing. As he took his position inside the coffin the first actor roduced a strip of white cotton goods which e proceeded to tuck in around the victim in the coffin, leaving only the face of the latter exposed to view. During this pro-ceeding the two kept up a sort of dog-latin litany in the same mournful key of the incantation overture, the victim responding 'Miserere, miserere' every time the other stopped for breath. Lower and lower grew the weird duet, and when the chantor had finished enshrouding the other he moved away into the darkness, still repeating the mumbling, to which the victim's responses grew fainter and fainter, till they died only his moving lips answered the hum

of the litany chantor. PERSONATING DEATH.

A sickly pallor, marvelously resembling death, spread over the features of the victim as his eyes closed and his tips ceased to

ton beneath. As the hidden light grow dimmer and still dimmer the last vestiges of cuticle seemed to peel off satil one could

While the handful of speciators caught their breath in horror at the fearful sight the deep tones of the chanfor broke the

"The secrets of the tomb are hidden to man

but even beyond the grave the dead may still behold us."

And as he uttered this dismal croak there appeared in the sockets of the grinning skull a pair of brightly shining eyes, which stared in the direction of the audience a brief moment and as quickly disappeared. The effect of this startling apparition was something of a shock even though one was conscious that the whole business was but a clever itlusion. Again and again the brilliant eyes reappeared, sometimes rolling as if in agony again pleading as if invoking the pity of the living, but in an instant they would vanish, leaving the ghastly object more hideous after each flash of life.

So far the illusion had been perfect, both shows which constituted the oriental section as to the disappearance of the living subject and the grewsome surroundings of the sepulof the Antwerp fair. Five months of almost chral scene. Any person of weak nerves continuous rain had denuded the section of would have been most deliciously shocked at even its tawdry splendor. Everything the awful realism of the performance had the around looked bedraggled and forsaken. Vacant booths, abandoned early during the ex-position, were falling to pieces on all sides. Huminated skeleton. In his hand he carried hundred places with blurred signboards, tributions towards the resurrection of the departed soul. The rattle of small coppers erto Copenhagen has been the chief trading dropping into the collection box seemed to ments in every conceivable shape, or with bring us back to earth, and the performance degenerated to a mocking farce as the chanter colors had faded under the soaking rains as began his incantation for the resurrection of with Sweden, Finland, Russia and Prussia.

the skeleton.
"Statuo quo ante secula seculorum. into them. The signs calling attention to the charges for admission over the ticket that effect, repeated with variations, produced an instantaneous effect on the skeleton. an instantaneous effect on the sketch.

Fifty
a few seconds the figure had revived to the extent of an emaciated human form, which as quickly grew to a little more than a quickly grew to a little more than a portance of the city, by making it the center of the trade with western Europe and American final brown habit of the monkish actor. As the lights were turned up the young man descended from his pedestal, kissed his hand to the audience, and the show was over.

JAMES P. HOLLAND.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

McClure's Magazine for January demonstrates anew the thoroughness of Miss Tarbell's study of Napoleon's career, both by her remarkable summary of his services to France as a far-sighted ruler and law-giver markable discovery she made of a contemporary document written by a grenadier of the Consular Guards, describing the battle of Marengo, and the famous stand of the Consular Guards, in which 500 grenadiers in a hollow square withstood the onset of the Austrian army, and turned a probable defeat into a great victory. The especially valuable as giving the feeling of the soldier toward Napoleon long before he came emperor. A new jungle story by Kipling, and a thrilling battle story Conan Doyle, show these authors at their best. Prof. Drummond's fascinating pen best. was never used to better advantage than in his article about D. L. Moody, whose remarkable work in Great Britain marked an epoch in the founding of Christian institunot disappoint the reader of Cy Warman's capital bear story. Beatrice Harraden tells the very interesting story of how she came to write "Ships that Pass in the Night." and she gives details as to how she succeeded in getting it published. S. S. Mc-

Clure, Limited, New York.

The little ones who read St. Nicholas will find that the year begins promisingly for them. The January number of the favorite magazine is full of holiday flavor, and there are sketches and stories to suit every taste. C. F. Holder tells all about "Rogue Ele-phants," and describes the exciting scenes that attended the killing of some of the most famous of them. A frontler story, with a ning a rare Christmas dinner, but in saving the life of an hunting. "The Cherry-Colored Purse" is a true story by Susan Fenimore Cooper, showing how a little girl managed to buy eleven Christmas presents with her eleven pennies. "A Piping Pie," by Rudolph F. Bunner, and "Who Seeks, Finds," by Judith Ray, are two fantastic stories. A new serial, intended especially for girls, is begun. It is called "Three Freshmen: Ruth, Fran and Nathalie," and is written by Jessie M. Ander-son. It is a bright and lively account of girl life at Smith college. The other serials, which are continued by interesting installments, are "A Boy of the First Empire." by Elbridge S. Brooks; "Chris and the Wonder ful Lamp," by Albert Stearns, and Ballister's Fortunes," by Howard "Jack There are poems in the number by Helen Gray Cone, Dorothea Lummis, also acted as guide, unlocked with a great Opper, Tudor Jenks and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. The Century Company, Nev The names of Conan Doyle, Mary E. Wilkens. Anthony Hope and Alphonse Daude should be sufficient attraction to sell any magazine, and these famous writers are suitably represented in the January number of Short Stories. Among other contributors are W. W. Jacobs, Mary E. Wilkens, Thomas

J. Vivian, John J. a'Becket and Richard Linthicum. The Current Literature Publishing Company, New York. Young ladies will delight in the remarks on the subject of matrimony made by Burton Harrison in the January Ladies' Home Journal. It is written under the title of "Heigh Ho! for a Husband." Mrs. Harrison ence was a long, coffin shaped table covered does not resort to trite remarks. She is with a black pall plentifully sprinkled with fresh and vigorous in her opinions. Eugene white blotches to represent tears and adorned at the corners with the inevitable skull and narrative of "The Woman Who Most Influcrossbones. At the farther end of the nar-row room a histen lamp shed a sickly light on an empty coffin standing on end on a pedestal high enough to allow a full view of ing of a woman's attempt to smoke a cigar Besides ourselves there were possibly half Frank O. Small has a very happy paper centime seats, and a few minutes after we magazine pictures. He tells "How I Make Drawing," showing the evolution of a magazine picture from its conception Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

"The Waifs of Fighting Rocks," by Cap tain Charles McIlvaine, is the complete story in the January number of Lippincott's. The usual variety of good miscellany follows, in dicating the general excellence of the maga-zine is to be maintained during the coming year, as in the past. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

December is a new publication, devoted, as may be implied from the title, to household affairs. The opening article, "The Science of Household Affairs," is by Ellen Battelle Dietrick; H. M. Plunkett writes on "Woman's Opportunity," while "The Boston Cooking School" is the theme of Lena I. Sewall. Household Economics Publishing Company,

Mechans' Monthly for January signalizes the entrance on a new volume by selecting the wonderful Darlington pitcher plant of California for its colored illustration. The plant, we are told, is omnivorous. on earthy matters like other plants, but eats insects as a gastronomic luxury. Thomas Mechan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia. In Babyhood for January, Dr. N. Oppen helm lays stress on the importance of teach-ing children how to exercise their lungs properly. He shows that right care in this direction will often prevent lung troubles. Babyhood Publishing Company, 5 Beekman Street, New York.

Among the prominent features in the Janumove, his open mouth revealing two rows of teeth. Gradually and almost imperceptibly a greenish hue mingled with the yellow flicker which the story of this most romantic and of the hidden light. The face with the story of this most romantic and which the story of this most romantic and the story of this most romantic and the story of the hidden light; the face of the corpse grew haggard and sunken; deep rings around the eyes and dark blotches beneath the cheek bones spread like shadows eating away the flesh beneath.

"Allons! S'sh" in terrified whispers behind us and my wife's tightening grip of my arm us and my wife's tightening grip of my arm the story of this most romantic and remarkable tragedy is told by Oulda' in remarkable tragedy is told by Oulda' in all the usual charm belonging to this gifted where the story of this most romantic and remarkable tragedy is told by Oulda' in all the usual charm belonging to this gifted where the story of the s

COPENHAGEN A FREE PORT

magine that the faint glimmer, was the phosphorescent glow of the now deshless skeleton instead of the reflex of a light cast

An Enterprise of Great Importance to Seafaring Nations.

MODERN PUSH IN AN ANCIENT CITY

Progressive Pointer for New Communities -Extent and Cost of the Undertaking-Purely a Business Venture.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 15 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Within the last two or three months the city of Copenhagen has been an object of considerable interest to the seafearing nations of Europe. For Copenhagen has carried out a splendid enterprise by which, from being one of the most expensive ports of the Baltic, it is likely to become the cheapest as well as the most popular; and it is with good reason that the Danes point with such pride to their new free port.

The idea of creating a free port at Copenhagen originated when the construction of the canal through Holstein, connecting the Baltic with the North sea, was begun. Hithport of the Baltic, owing to its unrivalled position and its facilities for communication But, naturally, if another entrance to the Baltic be effected, Copenhagen would lose much if not most of its trade, as the north German ports would then be easier of access However, having so excellent a situation, a free port at the natural entrance to this inica. It is firmly believed that the merchants of the Baltic will be prompt to avail themselves of the advantages offered by a deep and sheltered harbor, almost entirely free from ice in winter, where they can store goods for future export free of duty with only moderate warehouse dues. No efforts will be spared to attract vessels to the spot, and it is even thought possible that transatlantic steamers will make Copenhagen their terminus, leaving the local merchants to carry their cargo farther on to the shallow ports of Russia, Prussia and Sweden, thus saving much time and expense.

BEGINNING THE WORK. It was in the session 1890-91 that the Chambers passed a bill providing for the establishment of a free port, which was to be regarded as foreign territory under state supervision outside of the customs house jurisdiction, no duties being levied inside of its boundaries. The following spring, when the bill had become a law, work was com-menced under the direction of the harbor board, with government supervision, and the construction has steadily progressed until the opening of the free port was celebrated on

the 8th of November, 1894. The Copenhagen harbor administration has constructed the basins, quays and quay walls, built the roads and laid the paving, at a cost of about \$3,000,000; and the Copenhagen Free Port company has erected all the buildings and machinery besides managing the whole concern. The company has the right to execute all sorts of work inside of the customs paling, and imposes a tariff for warehousing, which is under government control, issuing dock warrants for the goods stored. The tonnage dues having been entirely done away with and the port charges, which are reduced to one-half, being levied only when the goods pass from the territory of the free port over the Danish custom boundary, free port over the Danish custom bounded, the expenses of the ship are limited to pilot the expenses of the ship are limited to pilot. age and wharfage, and these are charged according to a very moderate tariff. The proceeds are divided between the harbor

board and the company.

The new free port lies north of the old harbor and west of the inner roads, covering a land and water area of 150 acres. The land area, comprising about ninety acres, was formerly under water, but has been raised to seven or eight feet above the ordinary level of the sea by dredged materials spice of danger and adventure, is "Tim spice of danger and adventure, is "Tim spice of danger and His Christmas Goose," by length of the quays and quay walls is 12,000 tunnels conected with the sunken passages of Leonard M. Prince, U. S. A. The hero is Leonard M. Prince, U. S. A. The hero is length of the quays and quay walls is 12,000 tunnels conected with the sunken passages of feet. The quay facing the inner roadstead is about 3,000 feet in length. The water area neath the promenade Langeline, so that the roads may be conveyed from one building to comprises three great basins, the northern goods may be conveyed from one building to harbor, with a depth of about twenty-five the other without impeding the traffic on English feet; the middle basin, of a similar the quay. The floor of the upper story in depth of water, and the large southern free "Shed I" is placed at the same level as the harbor basin, with its two basins, thirtyone and twenty-seven feet deep, respectively, the basin being divided by the mid-dle pler, 1,000 feet long, into two parts, to provide more quay room.

SIGHTS ALONG THE QUAY. Walking along the broad, paved and gravelled road, the first building e's attention is the Central Electric station, which furnishes all the power used on the place to work the cranes, elevators, pumps, etc., as well as to illuminate the streets, quays and all the buildings. This station has been established by the Allgemeine has been established by the Alls Electricitats Gesellschaft of Berlin, Allgemeine owns all the electric apparatus used on the place, though the Free Port company has reserved for itself the right to purchas plant at will for a fixed amount. All the latest inventions in the domain of electricity have here been utilized and the machinery is the most perfect that can be produced. The Gesellschaft has already laid over 3,000 meters of electric wires on the free port Passing the custom house and the railway

station, from which lines of rail lead to all the quays of the free harbor and to the station for the steam ferry to be run between openhagen and Malino in Sweden, we turn to the middle pier, whose chief attraction is the "silo" warehouse. This structure is 160 feet long by 100 feet wide, and is divided into three principal longitudinal apartments. of which the two lateral are fitted up as a general warehouse, with vaults, ground floors and six upper stories. The middle section is 40 feet wide and two stories higher than the other two, with a double passage for cars running lengthways through the ing, and between the two lines of rails a platform level with the bottom of the cars. On the top of these passages and on the platform at the same level as the floor of the first story are placed the thirty-six "silos, or bins for grain, in three rows. Each of these silos holds 6,000 tons, and communicates by shafts and clevators with the lofts and the other silos. Extra precautions against fire have been taken in the construction of this warehouse, the silo compartment being separated from the lateral sections by walls of fire-proof "beton," the idea being that in case of fire the two outside sections wil fall away from the middle one into the water, leaving the silos intact, protected by the "beion." The staircases are likewise in-closed by walls of beton, and in case of extreme danger there is at each end of the building a staircase within a fire-proof shaft, communicating with each story by an iron electric cranes for hoisting grain from the vessels below into the silos. On the western side of the eastern pier

we notice two warehouses, one of two stories and the other of five stories. The two-story house, called "Shed I," is about 300 feet by 80 feet, and contains vaults, a ground floor, and an upper story. This shed is di vided into two parts of equal size, and of these spaces is on the western front of the building supplied with a double counter-balanced lift, and on the eastern front with a common lift. At each end of the building is a staircase leading both to the vaults and to an external roof-covered gallery. gallery is on a level with the floor of the first story and runs around the ends and the eastern front of the building, thus affording easy access to all parts of the upper story without the necessity of passing through the interior. The floors of the rooms in the lower story are level with the bottom of the railway cars, and around the floors of the vaults are sunken passages, to facilitate the conveyance of goods from one part of the vaults to another, as well as to and from the

"Allons! S'sh" in terrified whispers behind us and my wife's tightening grip of my arm told of the effect of the grewsome spectacle on the feminine portion of the audience.

Slowly as a sheet of burning paper curls and fails to pieces, the white shroud appeared to melt and sink to ashes at the feet of the figure before us. Its disappearance revealed an emaciated human form, whose aimost transparent skin barely concealed the skele-

"The smallest bird seeks a nest of its own."

Young Man Take a Hint.



Don' be afraid to start in at the bottom. Don't think you must have everything "spit and span"whea you marry and settle down. We can give you a snug little Housekeeping Outfit for very small amount -and then we don't want the money either. You can pay for it gradually. With a little home, partly filled and "a little wife well willed," you are on the high

OUR TERMS

Boiled down are as follows, and it is all the same to us which plan you adopt, only one thing be sure of, our goods are all warranted, both as to quality and value. Our salesmen are courteous, our shipments are prompt, and your patronage is thoroughly appreciated. Either you pay cash or accept our easy payment plan:

FIRST-With Cash, SECOND-With part Cash and so much per month. THIRD-With part cash and so much per week.

CASH, Or

\$10 worth of goods, \$1 per week;

Or \$4 per month,

\$25 worth of goods, \$1.50 per week

Or \$5.00 a month,

\$50 worth of goods, \$2 per week!

Or \$8.00 a month,

\$75 worth of goods, \$2.50 per week,

Or \$10 per month,

\$100 worth of goods, \$3 per week;

Or \$12 per month

\$125 worth of goods, \$3.50 per week,

Or \$14 per month

\$150 worth of goods, \$5 per week;

Or \$16 per month,

\$200 worth of goods, \$5 per week;

Or \$20 per month,

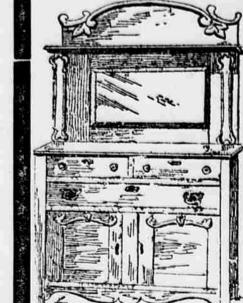
\$250 worth of goods, \$6 per week;

8250 worth of goods, \$0 per week; Or \$25 per month

feet 4 inches high, 4 feet wide, 23 inches deep, German Bevel Plate Mirror, 14x24 inches, oval pilaster, hand carved.

You remember this board? We advertised it at \$16.85. and told you it was worth \$28. We had between one and two hundred, and have fortyfive left.

This is a sample of our '95







Saturday Evenings only. Send 10c to cover postage on big Furniture catalogus

to another. In the same manner as Shed I, a platform on a level with the ground floor and with the botom of the railway cars runs this platform and round the vaults are sunken floor of the second story in "Warehouse No. 1," and they are connected by an elevated platform on the western side of the buildings overed with a light roof of corrugated iron Portable electric cranes are erected to lift the goods from the ships up to the elevated

platform, or to the railway cars. On the eastern side of the pier, alongside the warehouses, is the new "Langeline Promenade," from which one has a superb view over the city, the sound, and the whole free port territory. Beside the promenade runs the quay, with room for more warehouses, ending in the jetty, with its lighthouse outh of the quay is a small harbor for pleasure boats. Looking out over the sound, sees the new fort, the "Middleground," the breakwater protectig the entrance to the

harbor, 350 feet in width. Of the names connected with the establishment of the free port, that of Captain Luders the original promoter of the scheme, is per haps the most prominent. The successful completion of the project is in great measure due to his untiring activity; he of the administrative board of the Free Por company. Other prominent names are those of Mr. Bernberg, Mr. Tietgen and Mr. Moller the harbor engineer, under whose direction the works have been carried on. INGEBORG ANDREWS.

LABOR NOTES.

Machine woodworkers are having an or ganization beem. The Australian legislatures are trying to save money by reducing salaries of public

The lumbermen in the camps in Wisconsin are forming unions for mutual protection. A gigantic strike may be the outcome of the recent wholesale discharge of employes at Homestead, Pa.

St. Louis socialist have organized a "Workingmen's Sunday School." Lessons are given from 12 to 1. An eastern dispatch says that A. F.

of L. executive board has enclosed the joint label of the shoemakers. Contract convict labor system has been abolished in Mississippi. furnish employment to prisoners.

Several sweat shops in Baltimore have been closeed by the city to prevent the further pread of contagious diseases. The engineers on the Southern Pacific raiload system are preparing to strike against the recent reduction of wages.

Many New England manufacturing con erns are preparing to move their plants to the south on account of cheaper labor. Out of a total of 150 printers' unions that have voted on the question of independent political action, all but two favor the move. The carpet weavers and employes of other

textile industries in Philadelphia are becom-

ng restless and will submit new wage scale The Central Labor union of Seattle, Wash. will build a labor temple to give employ ment to idle members of the buildings trade unions. The Massilon, O., coal operators threaten

to import new men if the miners persist in their refusal to accept the scale awarded by the arbitrators. The outlook is bright for the continued operation during 1895 of the rail mills of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, at Pueblo

and its allied mines. A number of Chicago retail firms have adopted a modified system of profit sharing with their employes. The plan seems to work well, and largely increases the yearly income of the employes.

The federation of the political and indus-

trial organizations of New South Wales is an accomplished fact. There will be two branches—district councils for industrial action and district assemblies for political ac

John Swinton in New York Sun.

The sun is rising in the morn, Its rays illume the world, Our country's flag gleams in its light; Old Glory is unfurled Chorus: The American flag! Our country's flag! That flag shall ne'er be furled.

Now raise it high; Salute the sky! Salute the earth and man; Our flag is here; Our flag is there; That flag's American!

Chorus. It floats aloft on the mountain top; It floats o'er the stormy main; It floats where our eagle wings his way! Its glory shall never wane.

The red, white and blue are the colors in

he red, white and one are the coloring bears;
And these colors shall stand for all time;
They were drawn from the sky and the heart of man,
From the spirit of beauty sublime. Chorus.

The proud Stars and Stripes, the American flag, 'Tis the flag of our freedom and power; The flag of our sires, the flag of our love; The flag of our soul every hour!

\$300.00 for an Idea.

This is the biggest price ever offered for a Hayden Bros. will give a choice of several first class planes worth \$300.00 each for the head line adopted and in addition will give orders on their music department for \$50.00 worth of music for the next five best ideas, according to merit.

To secure an absolutely impartial decision applicants are requested to sign in number only and to mail corresponding number with name and address to The Bee office, where it will remain until after the award is made. The right is reserved to use any head line

The following are the facts to be adver-tised: Hayden Bros. of Omaha are the only, firm in the world showing a complete line of the instruments manufactured by the five most renowned piano makers on earth. Hay-den Bros. are not tied up with red tape restrictions like regular selling agents, but are frea to make the lowest prices ever heard of. Hayden Bros, put special streess on the Steinway and Vose planos because they have a larger line in stock and can buy them cheaper than any other makes of equal repu-tation. Do not be misled by any one claiming the sole agency. Hayden Bros. have them direct from the factory as well as from the Max Meyer & Bro. Co. stock. Music trade papers are saying planos cannot be sold in a department store, but sensible people who do not care to be hoodwinked by silly frills are not so notional and the best of this is that Hayden Bros. sold of this is that Hayden beautiful instruments in pianos, organs and musical instruments in pianos, organs any five music stores west of Chicago have sold in six months. The music trade papers say this innovation will be watched with unusual interest and Hayden Bros. propose to keep them guessing.

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